and my various public duties here, oblige me to be very

sid my various public duties here, oblige me to be very brief.

Besides the discharge of the current duties of the of-Besides the discharge of the current duties of the of-Besides the discharge of the current duties (those fax) and series and the series and series resel, and vice versa. This has been a model treaty, which has been followed in several treaties afterward apprished.

My instructions to Mr. Brown on our claims against france cost me much labor, and were favorably thought

The control of the transfer of

excessor to have established the principle that private excessor to have established enjoy the same safety and protection to which it is entitled on land. And all the markine principles in favor of free trade, against spurous blockades, &c., for which we have so long and so exmetly stended, are sought to be established at the proposed Congress.

These instructions are almost exclusively my sole work. Whinout colsulting anybody particularly, I entitle reparation, and afterward submitted the draft of them to the President and his Cabinet. They run into shout eighty pages of manuscript, and I do not the it that the alterations which, on the scrutiny of these could mee, they underwent, amounted altogether to one

the 't list the alterations which, on the accutiny of these gentlemen, they under went, amounted altogether to one gentlemen, they under went, amounted altogether to one page; and these related chiefly to the projected connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. I was disposed to go a little further than my colleagues.

The relations in which i stood to the Diplomatic Corps, during the whole of Mr. Adams's administration, and to every member of it, were of the most cordial and triendly character. It was impossible, I think, that business could have been transacted more satisfacturily to all parties. I have reason to believe that, up to this moment, the members of that Corps who were associated with me retain lively recollections of our amicable icel

ings and intercourse.
I will not dwell on this subject; but must refer you, encies, to my public acts and the tra for any deficiencies, to my public acts and the transac-tions of the day.

[will add that I introduced into the Department, as

recancies from time to time occurred, (I created none,) some most accomplished assistants, several of whom were found to be so necessary that they escaped the trees are a formal several seve seneral prescription.

I think it very probable that your feelings toward me

Ithink it very probable that your feelings toward me have been sometimes misunderstood and misrepresented. Certainly in our personal intercourse, I never discovered any evidence or hostinity or prejudice. Candor obliges me to say that I have sometimes seen it your paper what I thought bore testimony of an taimical spirit; but your frank assurance now convinces me that less mistaken. We have been in the midst, during these late years, of the most exciting scenes in our public affairs. I do not much underrate the power which I was opposing—certainly not its disastrous tendency. I felt that I was struggling for the country, for said illustre, its institutions, its prosperity, its value. dency. I felt that I was struggling for the country, for its civil liberty, its institutions, its prosperity, its value. I felt that I had a good title to the support of all honorable and intelligent men. Perhaps I have been sometimes too sensitive, when I thought that support was not yielded, and have censured too hastily when I supposed a measure of zeal in the public cause was not displayed by others equal to my own.
With best wishes for your health and prosperity, I am. thes for your health and prosperity, I am, Your friend and ob t. serv't, H. CLAY.

R. WALSH, Esq.

DEATHS ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP S. S. Lewis,-A letter from San Juan del Sud, Nic., dated June 14, Fays:

"The steamer S. S. Lewis has just arrived. As near as "The steamer S. S. Lewis has just arrived. As near as I can learn, twenty-live men, passengers who left New-York with me on board the Northern Light, have died of disease contracted on this Isthmus, while they have been detained here. The following were the persons whom I knew: James Waldron, of Auburn, N. Y.; John W. Hotchkiss, Fairhaven, Conn.; Rossville Derbyshire, Lenox, Mass.; Casper Carroff, Boston; John Frederick Next, do.; Alexander Islanshines, St. Louis; Peter McCarty, New-York; Charles H. Everett, Bridgeport, Conn.; Külburn Knox, East Granville; Eri B. Haibert, Chiesgo, Ill. I think twenty-five is under the number, I am certain that this number have died."

Court of Appenls-Decisions

JULY 9, 1852 .- Present : Ruggles, Chief

JULY 9, 1852.—Present: Ruggies, Unier Judge; Gardiner, Johnson, Edmonds, Watson, Welles, Judges.

The Court of Appeals, at the conclusion of the argument of No. 50, yesterday, adjourned size die after the delivery of the following opinions:

White vs. Merritt.—An agent who has misled his principal by a misrepresentation of material fact, whereby the principal has incurred expense and suffered loss, is lisble to his principal in action for the damage thus sustained.

Judgment reversed, and awarded for plaintiff, on de-

Judgment reversed, and awarded for plaintiff, on demorrer, with costs.

The People vs. Henry Carnel.—A statute giving a writof error where none was allowed before, not being retrepective in express terms, does not apply to a judgment rendered before the enactment of the statute.

With of error quashed.

Gale vs. Wells.—A statute which is repealed is as if it
had never existed, therefore a statute allowing an appeal
to the Court baving been repealed without any saving
cluse, an appeal taken pursuant to it cannot be heard,
for instance, in the case of a judgment below awardhas new trial. Appeal dismissed, without costs.

Decenopy, adm'r, es. Carroll, ex'r.—An administrator,
upointed in this State on the estate of a person who
was domicted and died in another State, leaving a will
take which an executor, duly qualited in the place of
it domicil, though anciliary to the executor, has yet the
legalitie to bone notabilie existing in this State, and
collectable here, which the executor cannot deprive

chiecable here, which the executor cannot deprive him of by any release to the debtor or transfer of the demand, it not appearing but that there are creditors of the deceased resident in this State, whose claim on the funds in the hands of the administrator would be superior to that of the executor or his assignee. Judgment everaed, with costs, in the Court below, and that

plantif have the relief prayed for.

Lyman Wolcott vs. Friend Holcomb.—Although the Count Court has jurisdiction in the subject matter, for hittance for a cause of action under the Judiciary act, which has been held to be constitutional, yet it not appearing on the record that the Court has jurisdiction of the present the checken held to be constitutional. reperson, the objection is fatal on appeal. Judgment wersed, and judgment for the defendant below, with

Martin vs. Strahan.-On appeal from a decree in today, it appearing as a matter of fact that the property toght to be reached in the suit did not belong to the agment debtor, the order dismissing the ball affirmed,

Griffing vs. Bebee.-There not being any final adjudi-Guen in the suit, the appeal dismissed, with out costs.

Segardes vs. Resendale Manufacturing Company.

Where the act of incorporation of a manufacturing Company,

by snacts that the stockholders shall be personally
able for its debts, and authorizes any creditor to sue

the stockholders on proof that the demand has been Re stockholders on proof that the demand has been presented to the proper officer and payment has been been threed, it is not necessary that a judgment should first be recovered by a creditor against the Company. In some case, a bit of equity may properly be fired in the first instance against the Company and one or more of the stockholders, be suise apportionment of their liability integrated to Superior Court reversed, and judgment at Special Term affirmed, with costs in the Court below.

Senderson vs. Goodwin.—Where, in a deed, the Senderson vs. Goodsein.-Where, in a dee

Senderson vs. Goodsein.—Where, in a deed, tale
twees and distances, the quantity of land exveyed,
that he description by certain fixed monuments do not
agree, the minuments control and over-ride the other
puts of the description. Judgment reversed and new
that awarded; costs to abide the event.

Bein vs. Wykoff.—In an action for seduction of pluinth's daughter, where she was the servant of defendant,
bound by srticles of apprenticeship signed by the father,
the cannot maintain the action, because the relation of
matter and servant, on which alone the action is foundtid, does not exist between him and his daughter. Judgmint reversed and new trial awarded; costs to acide
the event.

Evan vs. Root.—In an action by a consignor against

Erens vs. Root -In an action by a consignor against Ersas vs. Root.—In an action by a consignor against consignee for not obeying instructions, it appeared but the instructions were to sell on arrival, and the consignee did not sell because he could not get the market price; and it was held that the consignee was liable, because in his instructions he was not limited to any price, but was featructed absolutely to sell on arrival judgment reversed and new trial awarded; costs to about the event.

Bell'vs. Leggett-When a debtor had applied for a

Bellvs. Legget.—When a debtor had applied for a discharse under the bankrupt law, and was opposed by some of his creditors, who made an agreement with the father-th-law of the bankrupt that they would withdraw their opposition upon his executing his promissory notes for a portlen of the debts, which were to be left in escraw, and to be delivered to the opposing creditors as soon as the discharge should be obtained. Held that the notes are void, at d cannot be enforced, because in fraud of the bankrupt law. Judgment of Superior Court reversed, and new trial awarded; costs to shide the event.

Surces vs. Armstrong.—Where a third person purchased of defendant a box, which the purchaser was to send for, and which he did send for by his porter, who was directed by the defendant that he would find it in bis loft, and the porter in lowering it down from the defendant's 10ft, by the defendant's machinery, let it fall upon the plaintiff, who was injured thereby; held, the defendant was not flable for such injury, as the porter was in no respect his servant. Judgment reversed, and

was in no respect his servant. Judgment reversed, and new trial awarded; costs to abide the event. Mesick vs. New.—Where the testator devised his real

estate without words of perpetuity, so that the devises took only a life estate, and the will then gave certain legacies, which it directed should be "paid to the several legatees within eight years out of the real estate," held that these words did not enlarge the estate of the neis that these words did not enlarge the estate of the tenants for life into a fee simple, because they charged the legacies upon the land alone and not upon the de-visees personally, nor upon them in respect to the lands, Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded. Costs to

abide the event.

Lake vs. Tyson.—The giving of a note is presumptive evidence of the settlement and reliquishment of all prior demands of the maker of the note against the payer. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Stephens vs. Reynolds.—The prohibition of the Consistence of the co

tution against "leases of sericultural lands for a longer period than 12 years, in which should be reserved any rent," does not include the grant of a life estate, reservrent," does not include the grant of a the grantse will ing to the grantor an agreement that the grantse will support and maintain her during life. Judgment af-

support and maintain her during life. Judgment at firmed, with costs.

Mead'vs. York.—Under the decision of Truscott vs.

King, at the last Term, held, that the mortgage in this case is not good for future advances. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

McMater. To It. McMakon vs. Harrison.—One who is proved to be an

habitual gambler, is not competent to be appointed an administrator under the statute which forbids the grant of letters to one who is incompetent by reason of drunkenness, improvidence, or want of understanding. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bacon vs. Cropsey, Sheriff, Ac.—Where a Sheriff has proceeded upon an execution as if it was valid, by levying on defendant's property, and afterward returning the execution nullabona, in an action against him for a false return, it is not incompetent for him to set up as a defense that the execution was void. Having acted a defense that the execution was void. Having acted upon it as a valid execution, and executed it as such, he is estopped from denying its validity. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Russel vs. Pistor.—When the owner of land gave a

mortgage on the whole premises, and afterward sold the land at different times, and in several parcels, and the land at different times, and in several parcels, and on his sale of the first parcel conveyed subject to the mortgage, which the grantee assumed to pay, such grantee cannot insist upon the foreclosure of the mortgage, on the rule requiring a sale on the foreclesure, in the inverse order of allenation, because there is on him a personal obligation to pay the mortgage which may be enforced against him by his granter, and by the grantees of the rest of the premises. Judgment affirmed with costs.

grantees of the rest of the premises. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Brown vs. Lyons.—A devise of land to A, to have and to held to her during her life, and then to descend to the heirs of her body, and to their heirs and assigns forever, gave to A an estate tail in the premises, which, under our statete, became converted into an estate in fee simple. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

King and Harsha vs. Burr.—The holder of a prior incumbrance cannot be affected by any arrangements made between the owner of the land and a subsequent incumbrance, even though, in satisfaction thereof, the fee of the land may be conveyed to such younger craditor. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Van Antwerp and wife vs. Clowes -- Where an attor ney has been employed to obtain money belonging to a minor, and, after recovering it, he obtains an appointment as her general guardian, he cannot, on the settlement of his accounts as such guardian, before the Surrogate, claim an allowance for his compensation for the services thus rendered by him before his appointment. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hill and Aldrich vs. Mohank and Hudson Railroad

Co.—Where, under a statute, authorizing an appraisal which the owners might sustain by taking their lands, the company, in their application for such appraisal, did the company, in their application for such appraisal, did not name any privileges or reservations as reserved to the owners in respect to the road, it is not competent for the appraisers to take such privileges or reservations into consideration; therefore an appraisal in such case, which stated it was made on the basis and condition that the owners are to be at liberty to lay out and open a street across the road, and remove iences or obstruc-tions to such street, and to drain under the road, is void, and the such privileges were not saved in the applicaeccause such privileges were not samed in the applica-ion for appraisal, therefore not binding on the compa-Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Blydenburgh vs. Brown.-Where a mortgage had been as igned by the mortgagee, as collateral security for the dest owing by him, to an amount much less than the amount of the mortgage, and the same has been done with the knowledge and consent of the mortgager, a release of the equity of redemption by the mortgages to the mortgage does not extinguish the mortgage of the debt thereby secured in the hands of the assigner to the amount of the debt owing to him. Judgment af

formed, with costs.

Chapman vs. White, Receiver. Ac —A draft of a sountry
Bank on a city Bank, in which it kept a fund or deposit,
is a bill of exchange and not a check, and does not operate to trapsfer the fund or any part of it to the drawer
of the bill. Judgment reversed, with costs, in the Court

Thomas vs. Winchester.—Where a manufacturer and vender of drugs vends an article poisonous in its charac-ter, without the label or mark "Poison" upon it re-quired by our statute, but with a false label upon it, im-plying that it is not poisonous, he is liable to action for plying that it is not poisonous, he is hable to action for damages, to the party using it and injured by it. And it makes no difference that it shall have passed through several hands before it is used by the party lajured, fort is not it cumbent upon the injured party to prove any neg-ligence, nor that the article has not been changed since it was first put up and labeled. Such charge, when it exists as a defense, must be established by the original vender and manufacturer. Judgment affirmed with costs.

vender and manufacturer. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lynch and wife vs. Livingston.—A Judge or Commissioner, in taking the acknowledgment or proof of a deed, acts ministerially and not judicially, and his act is not rendered void or in any way affected by the fact that he is related to the parties to the deed, in any of the degrees of consangulaity which disquality a Judge from acting. The act of the County Clerk, in certifying to a certificate of acknowledgment, is a ministerial act, and may be performed by deputy. It is competent for a wife to transfer her separate estate to her husband, through the instrumentality of conveyance from her to a third person, and from that person to the husband. Such conveyance is not good as a covenant to stand exized to uses, because there is no consideration of blood or marriage, but it is good as a bargain and sale. Judgeor marriage, but it is good as a bargain and sale. Judg-ment affirmed with costs.

The question as to where the Aztec bildren did come from, is definitely settled at last, as will be seen from the following testimony of Mr. Silva at the examination in Philadelphia

Remendo Silva, sworn-I am acquainted with their Remendo Silva, sworn—I am acquainted with their parents; they live in the village of Jacota, in the State of San Salvador; in 1849. I was passing through the village of Jacota, and saw the children; I asked the mother if she would give them to me, to take them away for a specified time, to educate them; she told me I would have to see their father, who was away at the time; afterward I saw the father and mother together; they gave the children to me, without any written paper, to take them to Grenada to educate them; I determined to bring them to this country to educate them, and then exhibit them; in consequence of a quarrel I had with take them to Grenada to educate them; I determined to bring them to this country to educate them, and them exhibit them; in consequence of a quarrel I had with the British Minister at Grenada, I was arrested and put in confinement; it had nothing to do with the children; at that time Mr. Addison and another American formed a partnership with my brother-in-law, to take the children to America and exhibit them and share the proceeds; I saw the parents last in 1851; as soon as I arrived where they were, they demanded them of me before the authorities there, and said that they had been told that I had sold them; I had to give believe the magistrates there, that I should come on here and get them, and return them; I had to give beli there to that effect, and am still held by it; I delivered the children to Saisza, my brother-in-law, in San Carlo, Niear-agua; it is about eighty lesques from San Carlo to where the parents of the children reside; I have been here iffeen days, and eame to this country with no other object than to get the children before him; no paper whatever passed to the children was when I delivered them to Saisza, I saw Salaza three months ago; he is now in Grenada; when Salaza three months ago; he is now in Grenada; when Salaza three months ago; he is now in Grenada; when Salaza, and my brother-in-law and Addison, as interpreter, and was to have a certain portion of the proceeds; from San Carlo they came to Grenada, where I was.

MAIL GLEANINGS.

Anthony Delisle and Jean Adam. con-Anthony Delisie and Jean Adam, convicted of the murder of a slave girl in the Taird District, the full particulars of which are already in possession of the public, yesterday paid the forfelt of their orine with their lives. The gallows was erected in the open space between the Parish Prison and the Police Jall, fronting the street, and an immense mass of persons of both sexes assembled to witness the revolting spectacle. At 12 o'clock the condemned were brought from their cells, and, accompanied by two priests, were led to the place of execution. Adam was very much overcome with fear, and he had to be supported, but Delisle waked alone, with a firm seep, and his demeanor betrayed no sign of fear. Mounted on the scaffold, the deathwarrant was read by Deputy Sheriff J. L. Fabra, Delisle frequently interreupting him with the exclanation of "No, str no sir!" The latter then addressed a few words to the crowd, saying that he did not deserve to be hung—that he had French blood in his veins; and died "No, str' no str' The latter then addressed a few words to the crowd, saying that he did not deserve to be bung—that he had French blood in his veins, and died for the honour of the French flag. Adam did not speak, but seemed completely overcome with the horror of his situation. At a few minutes past 12, the executioner, a man named Taylor, a prisoner condued for larceoy, adjusted the ropes round the necks of the condemned, and the drop fell. Then was witnessed one of those horrid scenes which too frequently occur, and which callis the blood in the veins. Both nooses slipped and the unfartunate men fell together upon the pavement in a seaseless condition. A stifled cry of horry broke from the spectators who crowded up to the sport; the officers of the law rushed forward, and the criminals were conveyed into the prison through the main entrance. The rain was no pouring down in torrents, yet it did not disperse the bowd, who eagerly awaited the recaucinent of the tragedy. The condamned revived in a few minutes, and, not withstanding the rain were conducted to the scaffold. When they ascended the second time, Delh le observing a small spot of blood on Adam's shirt, very cooly asked him how it came there. The ropes were again adjusted, the platform fell, and the criminals were launched into eternity. A few struggles and all was over. After hanging until they were pronounced

by the physicians in attendance to be dead, the bodies were conveyed to the prison, where some experiment to recuseltate them were tried, but without effect. ges Larue and Reynolds were present and witnessed execution. [N. O. Grescent, July 3.

The Louisville Journal says: Gen. Scot, we presume, was the youngest man to whom a cabinet appointment was ever tendered in this country, being
less than thirty years of age. Mr. Madison was one of
the purest of Presidents and an excellent judge of
men, and his proffer of the Secretaryship of War to
young Scott, to the omission of Gen. Brown, Gen Macomb, Gen. Jackson, Gen. Gaines, and others who
were many years his seniors in age and in service, was
a honor worse to be prized than that of winning a an honor more to be prized than that of winning a great battle. Gen Scott declined the proffered Secreta-ryship from considerations of deference to his supe-flors, and surely here was no manifestation of the van-ity with which he is charged.

At the recent fire in Niles, Mich. there were twenty-five or twenty-six buildings destroyed in all, and the total loss is estimated between \$35,000 and \$40,000, on which there was very little insurance.

It falls principally, we regtet to learn, upon young men
with very little espital, the most of whom have been ruined. The fire originated in the cabinet wareroom of Mr. Jacob Messenger, and was caused by the explosion of fire crackers which were thrown among the shavings

At Two Rivers, Wis., thirty or forty cartridges, prepared for a six pound gun, exploded in the midst of a crowd assembled on the Fourth to its tent o an oration. Some sixteen boys, who were in the immediate vicinity, were hadly burned, and but little hope is entertained for the recovery of six of them.

The Dunkirk Journal says: Oar shermen are having a fine ran these hot days. One coat in two days secured the valuable services of 153 salmon trout, weighing in the aggregate 2,282 pounds The boats proceed from 5 to 10 miles into the lak where the supply, thus far, is found to be inexhaustible

of the Mechanics' Health Insurance Co., of Newark, N J., has absconded with \$1,300 of the funds of that Com pany. So says The Newark Advertiser, Judge John C. C. Sharp,

Mr. Luther Allen, lately Secretary

XIIth Judicial (Ouachita) District of Louisiana, expired on the evening of the 23d ult, at Ouachita. H. V. A. Tappan, Esq., of Alton, Ill., was drowned in Wood River, on the 1st inst.

CITY ITEMS.

A. J. Delatour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's) 2514 Wall-st. 1852. 6 A. M. Noon. 3 P. M. 6 P. M. 80

AMUSEMENTS, &C., THIS DAY AND EVENING. Broadway—French Offera: Ce que Femme Veut; Brefaa Tro Nido's—The Toodles; The Mummy, Barnum's Massum—Cerean Sculpture; Dissolving Views, & Sattler's Cosmoramas—Views in Asia Minor. [Day and Even

THE GERMANS FOR SCOTT .- In a Whig meeting of German Citizens of the XVIIth Ward, held on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., the following Preand Resolutions were unanimously passed:

and Rsolutions were unanimously passed:

Whercas, We, as citizens of the XVIIth Ward, who for a series of years have been true to the Wolg cause, wish that those of our fellow-citizens, who, deceived by appearance and by name, have heretofore adhered to the so-called Democratic party, may perceive their error and find that the Whig party is the only party of genuine progress; and, whereas, we furthermore desire that the standard-bearers of the Whig party may be victorious in carrying out those principles, which alons can secure a solid basis to human society; therefore, it is

Resolved, That we hall the nomination of WINFIELD Scott and William A. Graham by the Baltimore Whig Convention as a bappy one; that we give it our hearty approval, and will support it in the ensuing Resolved, That we indorse the cardinal principles of

the Whig party, and will do our best to sustain and realize them. Resolved, That we, as American citizens of German birth, aim at realizing those elements of progress which are contained in the principles of the National Waig

party.

Resolved. That we will use our efforts for spreading. Resolved, That we will use our the low and in proper places, the principles of Liberty and Independence upon which our Union is based, and for which our heroic leader, Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, has

risked his life in numerous battles.

Resolved, That we will strive far the advancement of our home industry, not only by a wise protective Tariff, but also by the protection of workingmen's associations

but also by the State.

Resolved, That we recognized the principles of advancing measures of internal improvements by the Federal Government as just and right, and that particular consideration ought to be paid to societies of workingmen in such instances.

Resolved, That the public domain, at the present state our public Treasury, ought not longer to be used as a revenue, but given up to actual settlers under favorable terms.

terms.

Resolved, That we, as German-speaking Americans, do in no wise intend to separate ourselves from our English-speaking fellow-citizens, or aim at separate ends, but wish to be cordially united with them in good harmony for a common cause, the prosperity of the people, the advancement of our country's well-being, and the principles of Liberty and Independence upon which this Union is founded.

THE PUBLICE HEALTH OF THE CITY. -We have received the report of the Standing Comlittee on Public Health and Legal Medicine of the New-Voyk Academy of Medicine, a lengthy and interesting document, which we should be happy to publish entire

had we the requisite space to spare.

The report starts out with the assumption that the present arrangements for the proper distribution of medical attendance and medicine to the indigent sick are entirely inadequate and next to useless. This position is abundantly fortified by cogent facts and lucid arguments, and the Committee propose the following

The remedy for these defects is very simple, and we believe no less feasible. It consists (and we here propose it for the consideration of the Academy) in the appointment of physicians and apotheraries for each Ward one or more—as the poor population may require, to be paid adequate sums for their services, and to be required to re-

olds in their respective districts.

Of the mode of appointment, whether it should be by
the Board of Health—the City Department of Health the Board of Health—the City Department of manua-or remain the preregative of the Dispensaries—with the change in the boundaries and number of their districts necessary to correspond with those of the Wards—we have nought at present to say, except that it should re-main uterly and forever dissevered it om party polities, and subject to the additional proposition presently to be

without entering into further details on this head, we believe that a system of electrosynary medical of which these should constitute the leading fer

of which these should constitute the leading features, would accomplish the great desideratum,—that thus the highest kind of charity would be bestowed in a manner to receive the sanction, and enlist the approbation, of the whole profession, and hence give it an efficiency utterly unattainable without them.

SANATARY POLICE.

In connection with this subject of the reorganization and improvement of our Dispensary system, there is another, at first glance only remotely related to it, but which your Committee believe should be presented to the Academy, as it will be found, on examination, to be of great importance in itself, and in reality of still greater, when considered in connection with its relations to the outles of Dispensary physicians.

We refer to the subject of Municipal Sanatary Police and Regulations.

and Regulations.

The value of a good and efficient system of govern

The value of a good and efficient system of government, and of properly educated incumbents in this department, and the enormous pecusiary and other losses accoung continually from inefficient officers and badly regulated arrangements, have been so often and so forcibly portrayed, that nearly all must be sufficiently familiar with them to render it unnecessary for your Committee to dwell upon them here.

In no period of the world did Public Hygiene approach nearer to the certainty of an exact science tasm at present; never were the public causes of disease or the means of prevention better understood, and yet in proportion to the light shed upon us, it would appear that never was the value of those means less appreciated, with a few exceptions.

take, for example, our own City. At an expense of about \$13,00,000 a river has been introduced into our mildst; but for what public sanatary purpose is it ever At an unknown, but enormous expense, miles upon

At an unknown out continuous apparatus and an unknown out those already made, for the ostensible purpose of carrying away beyond sight and smell the vast accumulations of fith on the surface. Yot the streets and gutters are more and more engaged with decomposing garbage and fith.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually approx

printed to cleanse the surface, but the clouds of dust in crease in density, and the air grows more and more

crease in density, and the sir grows more and more inductavith disgusting odors.

But more important than all, no such measures are enforced as domictiary visits by judicious men to urge and require internal cleanliness and ventilation. With all the new light furnished by Pallanthropy and Science, dwellings are crowded into alleys, and cut up into smaller and smaller sections for separate occupancy—cellars and blind courts are more thronged than ever*, and with hundreds of willing hearts and able heads, we have a sanatary nollee worthy of the name. no sanatary police worthy of the name.

These are gigantic evils, and though less endurable

these are granus each, and the remedy, yet the department of public health would seem to be an Augean stable, requiring the strength of a Hercules to rectify it. But we may be asked, "What and where is the remedy for this state of things? If it is, as is sid, the remedy for this state of things? of such certainty, and ease of application, point it out and show us the mode of administration." To this

* The number of cellar inhabitants is now nearly 20,000.

task your Committee propose now briefly to address

nemselves.

The first indication for this purpose is the union of professional knowledge with the administrative The first indication for this purpose is the union of political power. In other words, the Sanatary officers should be possessed of a knowledge of Sanatary laws. This is a postulate as self-evident as that a law officer the life of the control of should be possessed of legal knowledge; and the sec-ond is like unto it, viz: That the more professional knowledge he has, the more capable, cateris paribus, will be be to discharge his official functions. Would you select a physician for Corporation Counsel, or a lawyer for Health Officer? No less absurd is it to ap-point as incumbents of a sanatary police department, men who are either not in intelligence above the grade of common laborers, or, at best, who are ignorant of the

common laborers, or, at best, who are ignorant of the laws of Hygiene.

This position being admitted, it necessarily follows that the man best qualified, by appropriate study and practice, should be first selected for any public service. We ask, then, what class of medical practitioners are so well qualified for the examination and correction of the public sources of diseases, in the cellars, the garrers, the courts and cui-de-sacs, the hollows, and elsewhere, as these whose business it is now to treat, in these very lealities, the diseases produced by them! It is to the Dispensary physicians that the public look for the performance of the humane duty of attending the sick in these places; it is they also who should be employed and empowered to report upon, and remove the c duses of their diseases.

of their diseases.

Not only would their qualifications better fit them for the duties of local health officers, but their interests as Dispensary physicians would directly impel them to a more faithful discharge of the other branch of services more faithful discharge of the other branch of services. Dispensary physicians would directly imper tuent to a more faithful discharge of the other branch of service. Let us illustrate our position by what is by no means an insupposable case, but one of frequent occurrence. As Dispensary physician one is called to treat a case of Typhus Fever. He finds the patient in some back tenement, or under-ground residence, and surrounded by cfrequentances clearly indicative of the cause of the disease; it spreads from one to another of the same family—to other families in the house—the neighborhood becomes more or less infected, and for several weeks the Doctor is fully occupied in treating the sick. He is poweriess to remove the stagnant water from the cellar, the heap of remove the stagnant water from the cellar, the heap of fifth from the yard, or to ventilate and purify the dwelling. He is merely a prescriber of drugs, and furthe ing. He is merely a prescriber of drugs, and further than this, has no authority. But invest him with the power of a public sanatary officer—give him the authori-ty to order a yard or cellar to be drained, a house to be cleansed and whitewashed, or even a cellar or other im-proper dwelling place to be closed against further habi-tation, and how soon would the progress of the disease be stayed—how much sickness would be prevented— how many lives saved—and to do all which, the economy of his ewn time and labor would be a powerful incentive. The deltage of the Discontage physicians carry them.

The duties of the Dispensary physicians carry them in the very track of the nulsances which require to be cor-rected, and how great a proportion of the rheumatisms, the fevers, the inflammations, the various forms of scrofula, the pulmonary and other diseases, are attrib-utable to the damp cellars, the fithy tenements, the foul scretchia, the pulmonary and other diseases, are attriutable to the damp cellars, the filthy tenements, the foul
yards, courts and alleys, in which the poor are crowded,
can be known only to them who spend much of their
time amid these wretched sceees, where they are powerless for any preventive action that may occur to them.
Bitter experience has shown that it is in these places
that cholera, yellow fever, small pex, scarlet fever,
measles, typhus fever, and other contagious and infectious disorders, are particularly abundant and mailgnant. It has been customary, upon the breaking out
of an epidemic, for the public authorities to use great
exertions, and spend much money, in cleansing and
purifying these pestilential spots, in order to arrest the
extension of the disease—which such an organization as
is now proposed would, in many instances, have prevented—and when the danger is over, the authorities,
sanstary and all, speedily relapse into their former inerits, and so remain, until another invasion wakes
them again to a duty which should never; have been
It must be evident, that under such an arrangement as

It must be evident, that under such an arrangement as It must be evident, that under such an arrangement as this, the duties of the Dispensary, or Ward physicians, would be performed with a greater degree of cheerful-ness and care. With the stimulus of a better remuner-ation, with the addition of but liule other duty than such as would tend to reduce the amount of their professional labors, there could be obtained for the joint offices men of such character and experience as would not only prove a blessing to the poor, but a great assistance to the authorities, and give a profound satisfaction and feeling of every possible security to the whole commu-nity. PUBLIC CAUSES OF DISEASE.

In connection with this subject of the practical appli-cation of public Hygieric rules in a large city, your Committee believe that time will not be wasted in mak-ing a remark in relation to a matter which has been too much overlooked or undervalued, in the discussion of the general causes of diseases. Of the multitude number of these, those only are strictly cognizable by number of these, those only are strictly cogalizable by the public Hygienist which originate from circumstances external to the body, while private Hygiene refers to causes more disconnected with external circumstances. The study of neither of these divisions is incompatible with the other, and both are worthy the regard of all physicians.

Of the Ward physicians, particularly under the system of combined duties, which we have proposed, would the study of both these branches be required, and under the application of their principles by them what a noble corps of Hygienists would this city soon possess.

what a noble corps of Hygienists would this city soon possess.

The remark we intend to make, however, refers to the latter, or public, class of causes. It has two subdivisions, based upon their relative localities, which we may designate, respectively, as the Extra-Domiciliary, and the Intra-Domiciliary. The former includes attmorplic agencies derived from the soil or from the general atmosphere, autside the deciling—such as marsh miasonsta, emanations from exposed and decaying animal and vegetable matters, and from exposed and decaying animal and vegetable matters, and from exposed and decaying the latter sub-division includes those which are peculiar to the interior of dwellings, such as crowded workshops, dormitories, schools, churches, and assembly rooms, deficient terior of dwellings, such as crowded workshops, dorms tories, schools, churches, and assembly rooms, debicent ventilation, too narrow tenements, cellar and alley resi dences, filthy floors and walls, deficient supplies of wa-ter, emanations from burning fuel and lamps, the excre-tions of living bodies, and the innumerable other in tions of living bodies, and the innumerance other in door sources of ill-health, among the poor particularly, of which those only who are accustomed to observe them, can appreciate the merits, or rather the demerits. That great potency is justly due, in the production of disease, to both these sub-divisions is doubtless true, but

disease, to both these sub-divisions is doubtless true, but as to their relative power and extent of causation, a vast difference is unquestionable. Your Committee believe, its in this, as in many other matters, where judgment is exercised without sufficient reflection, that those things which most forcibly strike the senses, are apt to be set down as most deserving attention, when a little further investigation would probably after the decision. Thus as we ride or walk through the streets, and observe the as we ride or walk through the streets, and observe the enermous heaps of flith, the stagnant gutters and the choked and overflowing sewers, it seems impossible that a serious epidemic can be long delayed, and the high bills of mortality are easily, to all appearance, accounted for. Every one says it, and the press takes up the cry, and demands of Government, with eloquent and angry sontences, the cleansing of the city. But amid all the moise and confusion concerning these extra-domiciliary dangers, the far more potent and dangerous intro-domiciliary causes of disease, are passed by unobserved, and simply because they are concealed from the view of that portion of the public and of the profession whose voices of condemnation are so loudly heard.

To do the poer and the subject of public Hygiene full justice, the He did Inspector must penetrate into their private dwellings; he must open the closed sashes and cut windows where there are none; he must ventilate their workshops, their bedrooms and their school-

cut windows where there are none; he must ventilate their workshops, their bedrooms and their school-houses; he must pump the stagnant water from the cellars; he must connect their drain pipes and privies with the public sewers, whitewash their walls, fill up their hellows, and drive the troglodytes from their caves to the open air. These must be done, and the other not left undone; but not like the blinc. Physicse, must wabe content to cleanse merely the outside of our domiciliary cups and platters, else they would indeed be like whited sepulchers, appearing beautiful without, but within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness.

A Sanstary Police composed as herein suggested,

whited sepulchers, appearing beautiful without, but within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness. A Sanstary Police composed as herein suggested, would constitute an efficient corps of Health Missionaries. Much of their time would be prontably devoted to the purpose of teaching the poor the rules of Hygiene which should regulate their household operations; and the value of fresh air, ventilation, cleanliness, temperance, &c. would form constant themes for them. Tracts on Health, distributed freely by ands interested in the comforts and condition of the poor, would form a powerful addition to their means of usefulness, and for all these purposes, the District physicians would wield a power possessed by no other class of men.

The immense advantage derivable from such an organization as we propose, in the way of Medical statistics, need scarcely be alluded to here, much less enlarged upon. We may confidently express the belief that this City, now much below many others in this respect, would men be placed far above all.

In conclusion, your Committee, in the event of the plan herein suggested for the reorganization of the Dispensary arrangements, and Sanatary Police of this City, being favorably received by the Academy of Medicine, leave to its wisdom the consideration of the mode in which the suggestion should be attempted to be carried out. The adaption of a new system implies the destruction of an old one. The public authorities are to be invoked, and chartered institutions are to be made to see the advantages of a different organization for themselves. But whether justice to the suffering poor may or may not awaken the Trustees of the Dispensaries to an enlargement and alteration of their sphere of action, the public health, and the necessity of a better organized Sanstary Police, de mand of every citizen, but especially of the Medical profession, an expression of sentiment, loud and emphatic, for the reformation of the feeble and false practices now in vogue.

found and emphatic, for the resorting to the false practices now in vogue.

That this Academy should feel it to be a duty to take some decided action to rectify the present evils under which the profession and the public have long labored, and are now suffering, is the decided opinion of your Committee, and that it will do so, is their earnest hope.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee, and that it was abmitted.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. GRISCOM, Chairman.

AUG. K. GARDNER, Secretary.

JOHN SHANKS.

JAMES I. PHELPS,

JAMES M. MINOR.

JAMES S. COOPER,

JAMES M. MINOR.

New York, July 7, 1852.

Whites of the Second WARD .- The Whigs of this Ward have organized for the campaign by appointing

Gideon Cititon President of the Scott and Graham As-

sociation; Vice-Presidents, James Gallagher and Jos.

S. Taylor; Recording Sacretaries, Thomas Delano and

Solomon King; Tressurer, Amos J. Williamson; Mar shal, James Duke. The Whigs of the Old Second are determined to make a rally next Nevember.

The body of Mr. Barnum, the unfortunate individual who committed suicide by jumping out of a window at the Washington Hotel, about a week since, has been embalmed by Dr. Pilate, at the City Hospital. The Dr. merely opened the carotid arter; and injected a substance, known only to himself, into it. The effect was wonderful; the body commenced daily to grow harder and harder and is now in a condition which the Dr. assures, neither time nor climate can affect.

We have been desired to state that contributions of clothing, food or mency for the sufferers by the fire in Montreal will be received at Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s Express Office, No. 16 Wall-st, and forwarded to the proper parties in Montreal, free of

FIRE .- Yesterday morning about 14 o'clock a fire broke out in the house No. 339 West Thirty-third-st., occupied by Mrs. Boyland. The flames were extinguished with a few palls of water, before the arrival of the firemen. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWND .- On Sunday evening, shortly after 10 o'clock, an unknown man was seen to fall into the water at Burling-slip, E. R. Efforts were made to rescue him by the captain of a vessel ly ing near and others, but without avail. Capt. Leonard, of the IId Ward Police, in his return to the Chief yes terdsy morning, says, "This man's death, like that of many others, was caused by the wharves and plers not being lighted, and by the police not having boats to rescue persons who fall into the docks." The body has not been recovered .- On Monday, the 5th instant, a son of Mr. Francis Rankin, of Asteria, in company with a colored lad 15 years of age, named Samuel F. Dampsen, embarked in a small boat for the purpose of taking a sail in the East River; finding the tide very strong against them they returned to the dock, and made their boat fast to the Steamboat Geo, Law which was then about starting. After being towed by the steamer a short distance, it was found necessary to back her, when the small boat filled with water, and the two lads were thrown overboard. The colored boy, clung for a while to the stern of the steamer but ald no reaching him in time, he was compelled to let go his hold and sank. The other lad swam safely to shore. Yes terday the body of the boy was recovered, upon which an inquest was held. Verdict-Accidental Death.-The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon the body of R. H. Muller, a native of Germany, 35 years of age, who was drowned at Pier No. 13 North River on Sunday evening, shortly after 9 o'clock. The deceased was second mate of the brig Herman Theodore, and while in the act of stepping from the vessel to the dock lost his balance, fell into the water and was drowned before his friends could rescue him. His body was yesterday recovered. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered by the Jury.

THE LATE CASE OF DROWNING AT FUL-TON FEREY .- The body of the lad John McGuire, who was drowned in the dock at Fulton Ferry, by being run down while in a small skiff, by the ferry-boat Manhattap, on Wednesday last, was yesterday removed to Bellevue Dead House, foot of Twenty-sixth-st., where, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, Coroner Ives will com mence an investigation with the view of ascertaining whether the pilot of the Manhattan is or is not to blame in running down the skiff. Those persons who witnessed the occurrence will please call at the Coron or's Office, No. 9 New City Hall, Park, this morning. The matter would have been investigated yesterday, if the attendance of the witnesses could have been procured

FOUND DROWNED .- Coroner Ives yesterday, held an inquest at Randall's Island, upon the body of an unknown man about 30 years of age, who was found on the east side of the Island in the water .-The deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in hight, had black hair and was dressed in black pants, black figured silk vest, black frock cost, white muslin shirt and boots. A verdict of death by drowning under circumstances unknown to them, was rendered by the Jury.

TERRIBLE BLASTING ACCIDENT .- About 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Michael Veardon and Robert Reed, while engaged in blasting rocks at the foot of Forty-fifth st., East River, were terribly, and it is feared fatally, injured, by the premature explosion of a blast. The match had been applied by the unfortunate men, who were on the retreat at the time of the explasion. They were instantly enveloped in a shower o rocks, small stones, &c , some of which took fearful et fect on their persons, cutting, bruising and mangling them in the most horrid manner. As soon as a convey ance could be procured, these poor men were conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Suckley. There is scarcely a possibility that either of these men can recover from their wounds. As far as we could learn, no other persons sustained injuries by

Two young men were drowned in Croten River, at Purdy's Station, while bathing, on Sunday. One, named William Hawkins, who couldn't swim, got beyond his depth, and was struggling to escape, when the other, Barney Foley, leaped in to help himout, but Hawkins caught him around the neck, and both perished.

THE GOVERNMENT FRAUD CASE .- The decision of Justice Stuart was yesterday rendered in the case of Thos. Lawson, who for some time past has been under examination on a charge of forging an application for a land warrant in the name of Susan Walters. It was decided to hold him to ball in the sum of \$3,000 to answer the charge at Court. The bail was not forthcoming and the prisoner was locked up. The Justice in his cecision says : "I am convinced that these papers are clearly fraudulent—that Susan Walters is a fictition character, and that the names of the altending witnesses are false." He also says: "There is, indeed, great reason to believe, from the facts shown relative to the Pension case, that the documents and written proofs in the Bounty Land case are false and fictitious; but there is no direct and independent proof legally to establish forgery in these papers, and of course no question of probable cause arises; nor is there any necessity for me determine whether an assigned Government certificate or title to land, without action by location of property or otherwise, is or not (as was contended) of any conside ration either to the Government or the holder. There are, however, aside from this conclusion, some matters touching these Bounty Land papers -among which is the destruction almost of the principal document, during the examination, by the hand (as I have no doubt) of the prisoner himself-that make it my duty to present them in connection with the proofs of the forgery in the Pension case to the next Grand Jury for action."

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS .-- Two men, named John Turner and William Turner, were yesterday arrested, charged with assaulting one John Flaherty, at the house No. 19 Albany st., with a knife, one of whom out him across the nose. They were held for examina-Cornelius Van Cleef was arrested on Sunday night,

charged with assaulting a lad named James Devlin, re-siding at No. 167 Christopher-st., by striking him upon the head with a billet of wood. The flesh was torn from the boy's head, and he was so dangerously injured that his recovery is doubtful. He was taken to his resid where he was attended by Dr. Firth. The assault took place at the corner of West and Ames ats. The accused was held for examination.

Davis Welsh, William McDermott and Eugene Davis

were arrested on Sunday afternoon, charged with having, without the elightest provocation, assaulted Mr. Richard N. Colton, of No. 108 Norfolk-st, while he was walking neaf Fulton Ferry. He was struck upon the head by a stone in the hands of one of the accused, and brocked senseless. The accused were taken before Justice Osborne and held for examination.

William Campbell was arrested on Sunday afternoon, charged with assaulting Levison Forrest, of No. 30 Spruce st., with a club, severely cutting his head. He was committed for examination. A Mock-Auction Case .- A Spaniard

of lots Nos. 18 and 19 State-st. to conform to original grade. Adopted.

By Assistant Ald. Woodward, that a full length portrait of Henry Clay be painted and placed in the Governor's Room. To Committee on Arts and Sciences.

By Assistant Ald. Trotter, that two gas lamps be placed in front of the Seventh Day Baptist Caurch in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Adopted.

By Assistant Ald. Breaden, that a cross walk be laid across the south side of Cross-st, at the intersection of Mulberry at. Adopted.

Mulberry st. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday afternoon, at an auction store in Broadway, and was soon relieved of

\$200, which he paid for two watches, which were alleged to be gold chronometers. On finding that he had

but succeeded in arresting only the first named, as the others, on perceiving that the officer was after them, took to their heels and were soon out of sight. It is probable that they will be arrested in the course of to-day DEATH IN PRISON .- Jane Andrews, who wes, on Sunday night, brought to the Essex M Prison in a state of gross intoxication, was found in her cell yesterday morning by Mr. Oliver, the k The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS-Monday .- A

been defrauded in the articles, he asked for a return

the money, which request was refused. He then applied

to Justice Osborne, who took a complaint for false pre.

tenses, and Officer Fulton, of the Lower Police Court,

was sent in search of Aaron Butterfield and three others,

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Monday.—A communication was received from the State Superifitendent of Schools, stating that of the amount required for School purposes the quests of New York will be \$225.678 80. Referred.

Francis Clark was appointed an attendant in Supreme Court, in place of Wm. Johnson, removed.

A resolution was adopted that the Chairman of Committee certifig the bills of attendant on Courts, and from such certificates they be paid.

The draft of an act was presented requiring the President of the Court of Appeals to designate a Judge of Supreme Court to hold jury trial in this district on application of the Chief Jurtice, and to hold general or special term on the application of either of the Justices; also, authorizing the Supervisors to provide for the pay of such extra Judge [85 per day and \$5 for each 10 miles traveling:] also, that a Justice of the Supreme Court be elected in this district for eight years, to commence let January; a so, to provide for additional pay by Supervisors of Judges of Supreme Court over the \$2500 a year allowed by the State.—Laid on the table for the present.

Reportatin fayor of increasing the salary of John D.

Reports in favor of increasing the salary of John D. clerk in the office of Judges of Common Pleas, from to \$900 a year; paying bills of the Sheriff, \$88, and

Hoyt, cirra in the span; paying bills of the Sheriff, \$88, and \$1,194 Adopted.
Patition of Judges of Superior Court for two additional clerks. Laid on the table.
The lists of Grand Jurors were ordered to be confirmed, and half of Sixteenth Ward apportioned to 20th.
A bill of James Hopkins, \$10 for arresting William and Catharine Darling, at Albany; ordered to be paid.
Adjourned to Friday. BOARD OF ALDERMEN .- Monday, July

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Monday, July 12—Richard T. Compton, Esq., President, in the chair. Patitions Rejerred—Of the Institution of the Blind, in relation to the proposed erection of a stone wall on the south side of 34th-at, between 8th and 9th ava; of Hose Co. 4, to be refunded moneys paid by them for alteration to their carriage; of the Clerk of the Superior Court for repairs and alterations to the Court room; of D. Hsight, for lease of the basement of Essex Market; of James Hume, for lease of a lot between 25th and 26th ats., fronting on the East River.

Ald Themann offered the following resolution—re-

Ald. Tiemann offered the following resolution-remarking, that insinuations were made by the editors and writers for papers against members of the Board of Aldermen, but they had always confined themselves to generalities. He desired, therefore, to have the charges made against individual members, that they might in that manner be taken notice of. At present it was impossible to learn anything definite from the charges. Ald. Sturtevant considered it was a matter of little

account, but thought the resolution should be adopted. as he thought it would have the effect of putting a stop to these insinuations. According to the accounts of the newspapers it would be inferred that the Common Council was going to the D-l. It was, how. ever, necessary that editors should have something to write about, as such was their only means of subsist ence. There was not a public act of his that had not been censured in some manner by the newspapers Ald. Ward spoke against newspapers, and did not think them worth reading. Their articles, he thought, were very stupid and duil. The resolution was adopted by the following vote: Affirmative-Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyce, Tweed, Compton, Francis, Tiemanu, Bard, Ward, Alvord, and Doherty. Negative-Moore, Peck, and Cornell.

The resolution is as follows: The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The public press has recently teemed with inclusations and allegations, charging the Common Council with bribery, fraud and corruption, which charges have been general, so that it is impossible to discover who, if any member has been guilty of such baseness, by which means the reputation and character of every member of this Board is impugned. Therefore, with a view to the exposure and prompt conviction of of every member of this Board is impugated, a decelore, with a view to the exposure and prompt conviction of such fraud, if any has been perpetrated, be it Resolved, if the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur,

Resolved, it the Board of Assistant Andermen concur,
That all editors of newspapers or other persons having
knowledge of the perpetration of any bribery, frauda or
corruption on the part of the Common Council or any
member thereof, or on the part of any official in the
City Government, be and are hereby requested to publish every such act, with the circumstances and facts
connected therewith, as well as the names of the mem-

connected therewith, as well as the names of the members concerned in the same.

Riports Adopted—To refer a resolution to fill sunkon lots to the City Inspector; to regulate the basins, corner of West and Hoboken-sta; to build a sewer in Cannon-st, between Houston and Stanton-sta; to regulate and grade 42d-st, from lifth avenue to the Hudson River; to day side-walks in 22d-st.; in favor of sitering the plan of extending Canal-st, and widening Walker-st.

Nomination—A message from the Mayor, re-nominating Alex. B. Whiting for Health Commissioner, was received, but the nomination rejected by a party vote.

On motion, the Board adjourned to this P. M.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS .- In the Board of Assistants, yesterday, a large number of was presented and referred to Committees. The Com mittee on Assessments reported in favor of confirming the following assessment lists and appointing Abner Sanford, collector, therefor, viz. : For a Sewer built in Pearl-street, from Whitehall-street to State-street; for paving 23d-street, from the 1st-avenue to the East River; for receiving basins and culverts built at Wa corner of Elm and Leonard-streets; for raising and regulating sidewalks on the E. side of Centre-street, tween Leonard and Walker-streets, and resetting curb

and gutter stones therein. Adopted, unanimously, The Committee on Streets reported in favor of flag ging sidewalk on north side of Division st., between Norfolk and Suffolk-sts. Adopted.

To concur to extend the aldewalks in 34th-st., between Sth and 9th ave. on a line with those between 7th and Sth. Adopted. In favor of enclosing vacant lots in 20th-st, between

2d and 3d av. Adopted. The resolution from the Board of Aldermen, that the rounds lately curchased from Abraham R. Lawrence by the Common Council, be transferred to the Ten

resolution that the Street Commissioner fielsh the work resolution that the Street Commissioner fielsh the work suspended heretofore upon Pier No. 21, E. E., by building a triangular block at the end of said pier.

Report in favor of regulating and repairing Duane-st, from Washington to West-sts, and resetting curb and gatter; also, to release the sewer contractor from paring over the same, was concurred in.

Reports in favor of sewers in Washington-st, between Morris-st, and Esttery-place; in Madison-st from James to Receevelt; in 28th-st, between 3d and Lexington-avs. To Committee on Sewers.

Governors, for a City Cemetery, was concurred in. The

to Koosevelt; in 28th st. between 3d and Lexington ava.
To Committee on Sewers.
Reports in favor of paving the space between 23d and
24th sts., E. of the House of Refuge to the dock or bulkhead, 17th st. from Av. A to the East River; paving
and flagging 35th st. between 5th and 6 havs.; in favor
of fencing for No. 165 West 24th sts.; lots between 28th
and 29th sts. and 3d and Lexington avs.; lots on 4th av.
between 25th and 5th sts.; block bounded by 35th and
30th sts and 4th and 5th avs.; lots on block bounded by 5th
av. and Broadway, and 19th, and 36th sts.; in favor of dagouts add-walks in 25th at, between 3d sy, and Lexington. Soth-sts and 4th and 5th avs.; lots on block bounded by 5th av. and Broadway, and 19th, and 3th sts.; in tavor of daging side, walks in 5th at, between 3day, and Leaingtonav.; in 18th-st, between avenues A and B.; in 4th-av., between 17th and 28th-sts; in 37th-st, between 6th and 8th-sts; in 37th-st, between 6th and 8th-sts; in 18th-st, between 8th and 8th-sts; in 18th-st, in

and setting cure and gates and an array mittee on Assessment Street Resolutions.—By Assistant Aid Brown, that the Street Commissioner correct the grade of the alley running from Bridge to Whitehall-st, and cause that part is rear of lots Nos. 18 and 19 State-st. to conform to original

named John B. Galen on Wednesday last stepped into